

# COBBETT's WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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“This Bill (Mr. Peel’s) was grounded on concurrent Reports of both Houses; it was passed by unanimous votes of both Houses; it was, at the close of the Session, a subject of high eulogium in the Speaker’s Speech to the Regent, and in the Regent’s Speech to the two Houses: now, then, I, William Cobbett, assert, that, to carry this Bill into effect is *impossible*; and I say, that, if this Bill be carried into full effect, I will give Castlereagh leave to lay me on a *Gridiron* and broil me alive, while Sidmouth may stir the coals, and Canning stand by and laugh at my groans.”—*Taken from Cobbett’s Register, written at North Hempstead, Long Island, on the 24th of September, 1819, and published in England in November, 1819.*

PEEL’s Bill, together with the laws about Small Notes, which last were in force when Peel’s Bill was passed: these laws, all taken together, if they had gone into effect, would have *put an end to all Small Notes on the first day of May last*: but, to prevent this blowing up of the whole of the Funding System, an Act was passed, in the month of July, 1822, to prevent these laws, and especially that part of Peel’s Bill which *put an end to Small Bank of England Notes, from going into full effect!*—Thus the System received a respite; but, thus did the Parliament fulfil the above Prophecy of September 1819.

## KING’S SPEECH.

Kensington, 11th February, 1824.

THE last Register contained remarks on that part of the SPEECH which related to the state

of AGRICULTURE. In this I intend to notice the part relating to SOUTH AMERICA. There remains, however, something to say upon the former subject; and this I must dispatch before I come to the latter.

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I observed before on the strenuous efforts made by the Ministers and the Jew Press, to cause it to be believed, that the *improvement*, as they call it, in the state of agriculture, has proceeded from *natural causes*. They were aware that it was, in part, the effect of the partial repeal of Peel's Bill. They were aware of that; and that this would be said: therefore, like lawyers pleading for the plaintiff, they anticipate that which will be brought forward by the defendant. It is very curious to observe the *extraordinary pains that were taken* to produce this impression about *natural causes*; to cause the public to believe that the price of wheat had been raised in consequence of a *coming about of things*, and not in consequence of any *artifice or trick*. They (who took such pains to cause this to be believed) knew very well the trick that had been resorted to. They were very well aware of the importance of that trick; but if the trick were seen through, it would be of no use; for, great as

their confidence well might be in the cowardice of the landlords, they knew that there were others who would not be too cowardly to speak their minds.

I am now going to insert a paragraph from the vile Old Times newspaper of the 31st January. I have no hesitation in expressing my firm belief, that this paragraph was written by persons wholly unconnected with the paper in which it was published. I believe it to have been intended to co-operate, upon the minds of the mass of the people, with that part of the King's Speech which relates to Agriculture. I believe it to have been PAID FOR: I mean the insertion of it paid for: and having said this much with regard to its origin, I now lay it before my readers.

“ It is with pleasure that we  
“ hear from all parts of the coun-  
“ try of the *improvement* in the  
“ condition of what has been  
“ called the agricultural interest,  
“ the farmers and land-owners of  
“ the nation. There is hardly

" any public question upon which  
 " we feel more satisfied with the  
 " part we have taken, than upon  
 " that of the agricultural diffi-  
 " culties. The condition of the  
 " farmers is now improving, and  
 " it must still go on improving;  
 " for its amelioration arises from  
 " natural causes, an *increasing*  
 " *population*, and a more *rapid*  
 " *consumption of the products of*  
 " *the earth, of the necessaries of*  
 " *life*, by a people *tolerably at*  
 " *ease, in full employment*, and  
 " capable of earning sufficient  
 " subsistence by the labour of  
 " their hands. Whereas, had *any*  
 " *artificial means* been resorted  
 " to, when the agricultural pres-  
 " sure was most severe, the con-  
 " sequences would have been the  
 " very reverse of those which we  
 " now witness with so much plea-  
 " sure. The farmers might, in-  
 " deed, have received some slight  
 " and transitory alleviation from  
 " higher price of their commo-  
 " dities, but our manufactures  
 " must have languished, the mas-  
 " ter not being able to pay his  
 " workman enough to buy him  
 " bread; the foreign markets would  
 " have been occupied by others;  
 " our mechanics must either have  
 " emigrated, or would have died  
 " of want at home. And then,  
 " we ask, what Act of Parliament

" could have kept up the price of  
 " grain, when the mouths to eat  
 " it were diminished in number?  
 " Agricultural distress would now  
 " really have only been begin-  
 " ning, instead of *drawing towards*  
 " *its termination*. *Some were for*  
 " *destroying the Fundholders and*  
 " *Clergy*, for  
 " ——————  
 " *You take my life*  
 " *When you do take the means whereby I live.*  
 " Yet both these classes of people  
 " have been spared; aye, and  
 " what is more, have *tended by*  
 " *natural means to relieve that*  
 " *distress of which they were ac-*  
 " *cused as the authors*. One order  
 " of the community can never  
 " prosper long by the destruction  
 " of the persons, or the invasion  
 " of the property of another.—It  
 " is clear, that to whatsoever  
 " causes the alleviation of the ag-  
 " *ricultural distress* is owing,  
 " those causes are not of a tem-  
 " porary kind, they are not of  
 " the nature of expedients, for no  
 " expedients were had recourse to:  
 " expedients operate but for a  
 " limited period, and then make  
 " way for other expedients. We  
 " have explained above, under  
 " what influence the agricultural  
 " distress has in part subsided.  
 " Another cause, perhaps, of the  
 " improved condition of the far-  
 " mer, is the more rigid *economy*  
 " *which he has been obliged by the*

"pressure of the times to introduce into his household,—the curtailment of his expenses at home and abroad. This, also, is a great public and private advantage: for there is no real comfort derived to the individual from extravagance; and a state is great, and powerful, and happy, only in the degree in which all classes of its subjects are frugal, active, and industrious. We believe it is now discovered, or rather allowed, that corn can be produced at a much less expense than that which was sworn to as the least and lowest, by certain luminaries in the art of farming, before the Parliamentary Committee.

Upon this curious article, I shall first observe (though I do it by repetition), that the papers in Ireland; those of Dublin, for instance, hold a language wholly different upon this subject from the papers in London. The cause unquestionably is, that, in Dublin, there are no Ricardos who are sleeping proprietors of newspapers. In Dublin there is no Stock Exchange; no band of villainous Jews. In that Catholic country,

this hellish tribe is almost wholly unknown. Therefore it is, that in Dublin, the newspapers are not engaged in spreading delusion upon the subject of agriculture, they describe it in its true colours; and they say of it, that it must be wholly changed, or that society must be dissolved. The above article from the Old Times, is precisely like the stuff which we have since heard in speeches; but, pray observe, that one of the causes of the "improvement," as it is called, is the "increasing population!" Wonderful population, to have produced such effects since the month of October last.

But, what an unfeeling, and what an impudent wretch must it have been, who dared thus to insult the public by talking of the *ease and full employment of the people!* The wretched state of the people in all parts of the kingdom is notorious. The wages of the day-labouring man do not afford him a sufficiency to give him bread alone, leaving every thing else out of the question. An instance

of the “*ease and full employment*” “ except *married men with families* of the people will be seen in the following account, which I received from Essex on the 4th of this month. The writer, after mentioning the parish, proceeds thus: “ *In the window of the Overseer of the Parish, is a bill advertising for sale the labour of the labourers belonging to the parish!* The labourers are to “ dig and carry gravel; or, rather, “ to drag it. The diggers are “ to dig a cubic yard every day “ (which they can scarcely do), “ at the rate of two shillings the cubic yard, which two shillings are to be divided between two men. The draggers are to “ take each ten turns with his band, at the rate of one penny per turn. The distance is nearly a mile; so that each dragger receives a penny for walking over the space of nearly two miles, half of which he is encumbered with the weight of, perhaps, two hundred pounds. Observe, likewise, that none are entitled to this high privilege,

“ lies! The other day, as I was passing through the parish, I beheld a sight enough to rouse the indignation of the most placid person in the world: there were twelve human beings, Mr. WILBERFORCE may, indeed, say that they were WHITE, and actually subjects of that King whose Ministers now boast of the comforts of his people. I allow that they were white, and that they were Christians; but, they were miserable and squalid in their appearance, clothed in the very extremity of rags, actually tied with ropes to a cart filled with stones, and toiling like galley-slaves at a penny a turn; while a man as *driver*, walked by their side, to keep them up to the mark; and, while I was looking at them, one of them happened to flag, and the driver actually took a stone from the cart, and, with a big oath, threw it at the man and struck him on the back.—Whether

“ this were done as a jest, or whe-

" ther this species of chastisement  
" be intended as an experiment  
" on the feelings of the men, pre-  
" vious to the introduction of the  
" whip, I must leave others to de-  
" cide."

There! "Vast improvements, Ma'am!" The improvement comes from *natural causes*, and must, therefore, be permanent; yes, we shall *always* have the stone or the whip now! A glorious thing always to have the whip or a thump in the back with a stone! *Massa*, WILBERFORCE need not go to Jamaica or Barbadoes for slaves. But *Massa*, if we are to have the stone at our backs or the whip, we ought to be fed as well as Blackey, at any rate. You shall have a petition from these White Slaves before the winter be over, *Massa*. But, to return to the article quoted above, what impudence must that wretch have, who can represent the labourers of England as in a state of ease and of full employment! I saw a gentleman the other day who had been across the country

from Petersfield to Winchester, and from Winchester to the neighbourhood of Hungerford. He represents the roads as covered by men out of employment; but, what do we want more than these two facts: Magistrates in Norfolk fixing the subsistence of a man, his wife and three children at two-pence a-day each; and the gaols in Wiltshire containing *fifty-three poachers*, out of a *hundred and fourteen* prisoners? What do we want more than these two facts, to establish the assertion, that the agricultural labourers of England are in the lowest state of degradation? I showed in my last how false were the notions with respect to the distribution of the population of the country. In the course of this year I shall totally destroy that *great national lie*, the *population story*. It is curious enough that BONAPARTE began the same sort of *great national lie*; and the present people keep it up. Indeed, they are, in some sort, compelled to keep up this lie. All nations are weak upon

this point. They all like to boast of their populousness. It is the same with cities and towns. The great subject of rivalship between those two fine cities, New York and Philadelphia, is that of the number of their inhabitants. Nothing tickles the vanity of the mass of a community more than the idea of an increasing population. The greater part of mankind like to make part of a crowd. Divide a crowd at any time: send one part to the right and the other to the left: let there be a great many more in one parcel than in the other, and the beggar man who is in the big parcel, will, for the moment, think himself better than the 'squire that is in the other parcel. A Pope observed to his nephew (or son, I forget which), "How *little wisdom* is necessary to govern mankind!" Very little indeed to govern slaves; but a great deal to govern free men. People are enslaved by their folly: amongst all the follies of a people, none is much greater than the pride founded on the po-

pulousness of their country: and very little wisdom does it require, as the Pope said, to make use of *this means* of governing. But, if it were as true as it is false; if it were a *reality*, that the English and the French have increased, and are increasing, at this prodigious rate; if this were *true*, what must become of the world, in a short time? It must be overrun; it must be thinned, or it must, in part, at least, perish. What the great liars aim at is this: to make the people believe, that an increase of population is a certain proof of the prosperity of the nation; that prosperity is a proof of excellently good Government; and that, of course, this Government is *excellently good!* No wonder that all the Governments of Europe, and of America, too, should be seized with this fit of lying. They all seem to be trying to outlie and outbrag each other. The French say that their population has monstrously increased within the last thirty years; the Dutch, the Prussians,

the Russians, the Austrians, the Pope and even the Turk say the same; so that here is the most wonderful thing that ever was heard of since the creation of the world: all these nations are wonderfully increasing in population: their people, therefore, are *all prosperous*; and the Turks and all, have excellently good Governments! No, no. Our bucks are not to have the exclusive possession of this famous lie: others are to enjoy it in partnership with them; and others do enjoy it and will enjoy it, to be sure. To give the doctrine, however, a complete knock in the head, what more is wanted than the fact that the lie is extended to *Ireland*? Is that people *prosperous*? Is that miserable race of men in a state for the Government to boast of? Is the Government of Ireland *excellently good*? Yet they tell us that the population of Ireland has, since the establishment of the Protestant church there, increased from *one million to seven*? This monstrous lie blows up the whole

thing at once. Here in this miserable potatoe-eating country; this extreme unction country; this country of rags and starvation, the population has increased *seven fold*; and that, too, observe, since the clergy have been made to be of one religion, and the people have been made to be of another religion! This monstrous lie with regard to a country, the oppressions and miseries of which are so notorious, and are so much worse than any thing man ever before saw or read of; this monstrous lie with regard to that country completely blows up the population humbug with all its appendage of falsehoods. But (to make this long digression a little longer) I, last week, gave an instance, in a statement relative to the parish of Botley, of the manner of *cooking up* this great national lie. I then showed what gross misrepresentation the Botley Return would contain as to the *occupations* of its inhabitants. I could have gone to the neighbouring parishes of

Titchfield, Bishops Waltham, Droxford, Wickham, Upham, Durley, Bishops Stoke, Stoneham, Hound; and, indeed, all round the country: I could, with very little pains taking, have proved, that the misrepresentations in all these were equal to the misrepresentations with regard to the inhabitants of Botley. But, I have now a fact to state, with regard, not to the occupations, but with regard to the *numbers* of the inhabitants. I beg the reader's best attention to this fact. In the first Population Return, in 1801, the numbers were stated to be six hundred and odd. In the next Population Return, in 1811, the population was stated at six hundred and twenty-four. In the third Return, made in 1821, the population was stated at six hundred and ninety. Now, I will not call upon heaven and earth to listen: .....

..... Stop..... First let me observe that these Returns were signed by the parson of the parish: this parson's name is RICHARD

BAKER, who has been rector of the parish for the last twenty years, and who has had a good fat living of it. You see that master parson has got a *famously increasing population*. He has tacked on about ninety to six hundred, in the space of twenty years. He has tacked on about sixty in the last ten years, though, observe, my family (without any other family to supply its place), had *taken away, at the last period*, twenty persons, at the least. However, the reverend and spiritual person goes on, as you see, with his monstrously increasing population in the parish of Botley! *Remember he was the signer of the Returns*, remember that.— Now, I will not, as I said before, call upon heaven and earth to listen to what I am going to say; but I do call upon every man in England, who does not delight in being humbugged, who does not delight in being fed with great national lies, to listen to what I am now going to say about the Rev. RICHARD BAKER, and his Returns.

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Now, I will not, as I said before, call upon heaven and earth to listen to what I am going to say; but I do call upon every man in England, who does not delight in being humbugged, who does not delight in being fed with great national lies, to listen to what I am now going to say about the Rev. RICHARD BAKER, and his Returns.

Some of my readers may remember (and it shall go hard if Sidmouth forget it), that I was in America in 1818. I had occasion to write and to publish an article relative to the state of religious worship in England. In this article I remarked, that I had many times been at Botley Church, when "the congregation (being of "a parish of *six hundred* souls), "consisted of the parson, the "clerk, a couple of old men, and "myself." I put the words *six hundred* in *figures* and not in words. The printer, when he came to print in London, made a mistake, and added a nought, making it 6,000 in place of 600. The parson, when he came to read this in England, wrote upon the subject to his old and right worthy friend, the execrable villain of the Old Times newspaper, remarking upon what he called the *falsehoods* of my publication. My publication was addressed to the people of Botley, I believe, but whether it were or not, there were those people to know all about

the population; and besides, did not all England know that I never could mean *six thousand* as the population of the little village of Botley? However, now comes the proof of the lie. The parson in observing upon my publication. The parson's letter, observe, is dated "*Botley Parsonage, July 28, 1818.*" It was published in the Old Times newspaper a few days after that date. In this letter the parson says: "Now, Sir, the parish of Botley contains about **FOUR HUNDRED** souls." This, observe was dated on the 28th July, 1818; when, hear it you gulled, you cozened, you humbugged Englishmen; hear it you, who see hundreds upon hundreds of churches tumbling down, who see hundreds upon hundreds of parishes wholly depopulated; you who see this and can still be made to believe that the population of the country has increased and is increasing; hear what I am now going to say; and that is, that this very parson, who, in 1811 solemnly and under his own

hand declared the population of the parish to be 624; this same parson did, solemnly and under his own hand, in 1818, declare the population to be *about* 400, and that this same parson did, solemnly and under his own hand, in 1821, declare the population to be 690!

Not another word need be said about this great national lie; but still, I must put a tail to this story. The parson spoke the truth when he said there was *only about four hundred*. When I wrote in America, and about *six hundred*, I spoke with reference to the Population Return, and not with reference to any fact which I knew privately. But, in the year 1805, or 1806, the parson and I, who were then upon visiting terms, were talking about the great national lie; and expressing our wonder that the nation should be gulled by it. We observed what a *general disposition* there was to lie on this subject of the population. Our conversation ended by our setting to work

and making out an actual and detailed account of the population of the parish, which we found to contain **THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE SOULS!** So that the parson was not far from the truth when he said about 400. The reader will please to observe, that the whole parish contains but *eleven hundred acres of land*, about half as much as a bull-frog farm. So that there was no great difficulty in making out a correct account of the population. I knew the number of every family in the parish as well as I knew the number of my own family; and the parson knew all about the matter as well as I did. I will not say positively, whether the number was 399 or 401; but I would take my oath that it was only one from 400, one way or the other. Now, when the parson was writing to his worthy brother of the Old Times newspaper, in 1818, he had his eye upon the real and true census taken by him and me in 1806, and had forgotten all about his Returns to the Par-

liament, affording herein to the fibbing part of the creation, a most striking instance of the necessity of attending to the good old maxim, that a liar ought to have a good memory. Here we have him, and his brother of the Old Times newspaper : his brother told a lie in his name ; forged his name for the purpose of telling a lie ; or, the parson, under his own name, here sent forth a lie, or he, under his own name, signed false Returns, signed lying Returns to be laid before the Parliament, in 1811 and in 1821. Even this parson shall not say that I treat him unfairly. It is possible that the Old Times newspaper people ; that ANNA BRODIE and her associates may have used his name falsely, may have, without his authority, put "Richard Baker, Botley Parsonage," to the bottom of the article above noticed ; and if this were the case, and the parson will send me a statement to this amount, I will publish the statement, and endeavour to take vengeance upon those who have thus impudently lied in his name.

After this, if any one pester you, reader, with braggings about the increase of population, turn your back upon him, as we naturally do upon ignorance pushed forward by impudence. This history about the population of Botley is, we may be well assured, little more than a pretty fair sample of the bulk. It is, take it all together, one of the most ridiculous things that ever was heard of ; and we shall, by-and-by, laugh at it, as we now laugh at the humbug anti-jacobin stories of thirty years ago.

From a digression so long, I can hardly return with a good grace ; but, finding this great national humbug, put forward upon this occasion in the Old Times newspaper, it put me in mind of ANNA BRODIE's worthy fellow-labourer the Botley Parson ; and I could not resist the temptation, of giving to the public this signal specimen of the character of this great national affair ; this great national humbug, which, amongst numerous other important pur-

poses that it is intended to answer, is, it seems, to contribute towards wheedling the remainder of the money out of the farmers pockets, by persuading them that they will get a good price for their produce in consequence of the vast increase which is continually taking place, of the number of mouths by which it is consumed! Astonishingly enlightening Press! While this is going on in the Old Times newspaper, my friend the Morning Chronicle, is insisting upon the deplorable *evils of an increasing population*. My friend is for Lawyer Scarlett's Bill; he is for lessening the number of free-holders in Ireland; he is for exporting the Irish to the Brazils or to any other part of the world, so that he can but render the consuming mouths less numerous. The Courier and the New Times are for making the people well off by making the corn dear; and my friend the Chronicle is for making them well off by taking their dinners away and giving them to the Jews, that the Jews

may send these dinners to those persons whom my friend, the Chronicle, calls despots, in order that those despots may give them to a set of very finely dressed and not very sound-bodied gentlemen, who carry swords and muskets, and who cause people to live on what my friend the Chronicle calls bigotry and slavery. My friend the Chronicle calls the dinners which the Jews take from the people, "*surplus capital*;" and says that it is a great benefit to the people to send their dinners to the despots; and that it is a great deal better for the dinners of the people of England to be eaten by the soldiers of the despots, than it is for the same dinners to be eaten by the people of England themselves! The language of Babel might be bad enough, but never did it produce half so much confusion, as we now see in the notions, principles, and the efforts in this at once ridiculous and horrible Press.

It was my intention to enter,

here, into an examination into the conduct of the Ministers with regard to South America: it was my intention to expose their flimsy, their miserable, their shuffling pretences; and to show how they have verified my predictions in this respect. One cannot read their praises of the French general and his army without disgust. The praises are, indeed, no more than justice towards that general and towards his army; but, my God, are we, at last, come to the necessity of coaxing, wheedling, flattering the French, and that, too, because they have succeeded in an enterprise, which these Ministers themselves call a most provoked aggression! It was my intention to have shown all the meanness, the shocking cowardice, of declaring beforehand, that the French *ought not to quit Spain*; and in *leaving the matter there*; knowing, as our Ministers well do, that the French have no intention to quit Spain, and that they will not permit our Ministers to ask them a single

question upon the subject. It was, in short, my intention to go fully into the subject; but, something which took place in the House of Commons last night, has induced me to alter this intention, and to lay aside these Foreign affairs for the purpose of noticing a matter, not of greater, but of more immediate interest, and very closely connected with that "*recovering*" of agriculture, which the Speech has imputed to natural causes.

The public know very well, that the Small Note Bill was passed, which, in part, repealed Peel's Bill. Paper-money has come tumbling out since that time; and prices have risen. They have risen partly on account of the deficient crops, and partly on account of the addition made to the paper-money. Perhaps, the rise has been, upon an average, three shillings and sixpence on wheat; and I think that about a shilling of this may be ascribed to the part repeal of Peel's Bill. Certain it is, that the paper has

become greatly more abundant than it was, and it is equally certain that such increase tends to cause a rise in prices.

In my last Register (and, indeed, in many Registers before), I cautioned my readers against the supposition that prices could come back to their war amount. I told them that the paper mongers, though they could give us, in fact, a paper currency, could not augment that currency beyond a certain extent, unless the pretty gentlemen came back again to a Bank Restriction Act. We have a paper currency, to be sure; but the pretty gentlemen have not yet repealed that part of Peel's Bill, which enables us to go and get gold at the Bank of England. We have a right, a *legal right*, to go to all the banks and demand gold in exchange for that paper; but the main mass and body of the people have been used to the paper so long, and are, indeed, such complete slaves of the parsons and brewers and others, whose interest it is to keep up the sys-

tem, that the paper gets about, and keeps about. But, let there be a panic; let the people run to the banks, and the whole is blown up in an instant: then comes another "*Bank Restriction*;" and in six months after that, the words Funds, Bank, Consols, Scrip, Omnium, Stock, will become as farcical as any of the words made use of by Punch and his Wife. If the pretty gentlemen have only common sense, each has got written up at the head of his bed: "*Remember, there can be but one more Bank Restriction.*" The THING, therefore, must take great care, that it does not get out *too much* paper. If it get out too much, or if too much be got out by the country rag fellows, away goes the gold from the Bank. Now, let landlords and farmers bear in mind, that they cannot get beyond a certain price for their produce, without *driving the gold out of the country*. Upon an average of years they, probably, cannot get above five and sixpence a bushel for wheat with-

out driving the gold out of the country; for, let it be borne in mind, that, though the trickery has kept the dirty rags flowing about the country, no trickery that any tricksters can employ will, upon an average of years, enable the Bank to pay in gold, while the produce of the land bears a high price. And by high price, I mean even the present price.

The THING is always in great danger from the effects of a panic. It is in danger, too, from our issues of paper. The ragmen, finding little or no demand for gold, will be bold in putting forth their rags. The Old Mother of the mischief will be bold too. Every rag devil wants to get interest, and has a most deadly desire to live upon the labour of others; and, therefore, every one of them will thrust out as much paper as he can, imitating, in that respect, the Old Beldame from whom he is descended.

From these causes, it is possible, and I think it very likely, that an excess of paper may yet out.

This was the case in 1797; and this it was that blew up the system, or, that, at least, gave it the volcanic shock which was a foretaste of that which was to come.

Now then, thou stupid, thou grunting, or, rather, thou braying animal, who believest that things are coming about; now, I say, attend. You saw (or you would have done, if you had read the Register), that the Courier told us, about three weeks or a month ago, that the *gold was going out of the country*. This is a fact: large quantities of the gold have been drawn from the Bank and sent to Holland! The Courier told us that the Holy Alliance were drawing away our gold to prepare for war against ourselves. Any body but an almost brute beast would have known that they could not draw it away, as *long as the exchanges were really in our favour!* The fact is, however, that the exchanges had begun to waver; and there can be no doubt that the great addition to the paper had produced this effect, and induced many

persons to believe, that a second chapter of the affair of 1797; a second chapter of the Bank stoppage bubble, was far within the compass of possibility. It was notorious and it is notorious, that, since the part repeal of Peel's Bill, the Bank paper has increased as well as the country paper, and that, too, in a very great degree; and men of sense must naturally suppose, that that which happened in 1797 may now happen again, the same cause being so manifestly at work. The paper, when once got out to an excessive amount, cannot be got in again in time enough to save itself. It must produce its natural effect, bankruptcy.

This has been apprehended by many persons at present. Whether Mr. PASCOE GREENFELL was one of these persons is more than I shall pretend to say; but, certain it is, that PASCOE did, on Tuesday, talk about a motion for causing to be laid before the thrice Honourable House, which passed Peel's Bill in the memorable year 1819,

and which in part repealed that Bill in 1822, in order, I suppose, to fulfil my celebrated Long Island prophecy; certain it is that PASCOE did talk about a motion to compel the Directors of the Bank of England to lay before this famous House, **AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF PAPER THAT THEY HAVE AFLOAT!** Ah! ha! saidst thou so, PASCOE! I thank thee, then, Pascoe, with all my heart.

In consequence of this intimation on the part of PASCOE, a Mr. MANNING, who is, I believe a Bank Director, said something in the House on Wednesday night; the report of what he said, and of the answer of PASCOE, I take from the Morning Chronicle, and insert as follows:

"Mr. MANNING regretted that  
"he had not been present yester-  
"day, when an Hon. Member  
"(Mr. Grenfell) moved for an  
"account of some importance—a  
"Return of Bank Notes and  
"Bank Post Bills in circulation.  
"Had he known that any such  
"subject was to be brought for-  
"ward, he would have been in  
"his place, however inconvenient,  
"and although he had been en-  
"gaged all the morning at a meet-

"ing of great consequence to the welfare of our West Indian Colonies. He had *not the slightest wish to conceal* any thing on the subject of the motion of the Hon. Member; but *after the Bank Restriction Act had expired*, he was not aware that the House *had any right* to call upon that establishment for any such accounts as were now required. It had been provided by the *Bill of 1797*, that certain Accounts should be laid before Parliament quarterly, and should also be inserted in the Gazette, but *since the circulating medium had been changed to gold*, of course those documents were no longer needed. He was perfectly ready, and the Directors were perfectly ready, to give the Hon. Gentleman any information he desired, for his private satisfaction; but they were clearly of opinion, that he had no more right to demand the account he had moved for under the authority of the House, than he had to call for *copies of the books of any private merchant or banking-house*. He hoped that this practice would not be drawn into precedent, but he had no other reluctance in stating that the amount of Bank notes and Bank post bills now in circulation *something exceeded twenty millions*.

"Mr. GRENFELL differed at all points from the Honourable Gentleman as to the duty of the Bank of England. It seemed to him, that in the present state of the country, it was the imperious duty of the House of Commons, for the sake of the public interest, from time to

"time to ascertain the amount of Bank notes in circulation. In moving for the paper now resisted, he had been influenced by no feeling of hostility towards the Bank, but by a strong sense of his duty. It seemed as if the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Manning) had totally forgotten the millions of money with which the public entrusted the Bank of England, and for the satisfaction and security of the public, it was absolutely necessary to know how the Bank conducted its business, and whether it was or was not in a state of solvency. If before 1797, the House had been better informed upon the subject to which the motion referred, the catastrophe (for he could call it nothing else) which had then happened, would never have occurred. It was very important that this point should be brought to issue, and for this purpose he would move on Tuesday next for the accounts he had annually applied for, respecting the issue of Notes by the Bank of England.

"Mr. MANNING repeated, that, as a matter of courtesy, the Directors had no objection to furnish Honourable Gentlemen with such information as they might need for any Parliamentary purpose."

I shall make no observations; the reader will easily comprehend the whole of this, and next Tuesday we shall have a debate upon the subject. Let the reader ponder well, however, upon it; and

let him, if he have the power, go instantly and get gold! This is the great subject of all. Every thing turns upon it. It is worthy of attention and of meditation. Mark how the Bank Director wants to wriggle out of explanation! But, I reserve myself for the debate of Tuesday. Perhaps, however, after these remarks of mine, "snug" will be the word. No matter: their silence would be just as eloquent and explanatory as their speeches.—Wheat again at four shillings a bushel; or another Bank Restriction Act:—pretty gentlemen, take your choice.

lately scourged for the sake of this game. The King has commanded his Ministers to tell us, that a *cheerful spirit of order prevails among his people*; that is to say, that his people are good and dutiful and peaceful. Such they certainly are; but this does not prevent the game owners from having about *two thousand* of the King's subjects locked up in gaols, in cells, at hard labour, suffering under the whip; or, being in preparation for being sent across the seas for seven years. His Majesty boasts, and well he may, of the peaceableness and docility of his subjects; but of those subjects the gaols are full, in consequence of those subjects believing, that it is no crime to pursue wild animals, especially when the pursuer is more than half starved. This moment (Thursday Noon), a correspondent tells me, that at Stratford, he saw the other day, "**EIGHT MEN YOKED TO A GRAVEL WAGON**, with **"entire new harness, two abreast like horses."** Are not scenes like this becoming almost as common, in some parts of the country, as it is to see horses drawing a wagon? And, pray, you makers of speeches, is this a proof of that *prosperity* that you boast of? You boast of a *spirit*,

### POACHING RECORDS.

If I were to remark upon all that I see in the country papers relative to the dreadful transactions which take place under the Game Laws, I certainly could do nothing else. *Something must be done* to put an end to this horrible state of things with regard to the game. The country is now abso-

of order. A spirit, I suppose, which you find evinced, by the eight men in their *nice new harness*, which were drawing in this wagon, to the "envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world." And you, Great MACKINTOSH, "friend of humanity;" you, whose whole soul is absorbed in the desire to soften the Criminal Code: you, great lawgiver, be so humane as to look at the following account of crimes and punishments, or, will you not permit me to ask you how it happens, that you, in all your laudable efforts to soften the Criminal Code, leave wholly out of your consideration, take not the smallest notice of, the crime, as it is called, of poaching; not a crime, you will observe, against any of our natural rights; not a crime against the King personally; not a crime against the State; not a crime against the Community, not an invasion of *property*, public or private; but a crime *invented* by a very small portion of the community, for the purpose of inflicting punishment on men, who, in acting agreeably to the rights of nature, disturb the sports of this small body of men!

I have not time to advert to particulars. Great MACKINTOSH, read the following extracts; see

what is going on; and, I humbly beseech you to say nothing more about *softening the Criminal Code*, until something has been done about this Game Code. What! Make long and most pathetic, most heart-melting speeches about punishing with such severity a poor creature for merely mistaking his neighbour's purse for his own, while you say not one word about transporting a man for being in pursuit of a hare! Long and heart-melting speeches against laws that *punish old women for being witches*, and which laws have been dead and forgotten for more than a hundred years: but not a word about those young, sturdy and vigorous laws about poaching, all born in the reign of the "Good old King," and under which laws, one-third part of the whole of the prisoners in the kingdom are now confined! What can be the cause of this, Great MACKINTOSH? If I were in Parliament, Great MACKINTOSH, thou friend of humanity and the Blacks, I would ask thee again and again what can be the cause of this. I have heard thee rail against the Bourbons, Great MACKINTOSH. Under the Bourbons, Great MACKINTOSH, every man has a right to kill wild animals. I will go next Summer,

Great MACKINTOSH, and ask the free and independent electors of Knaresborough, how it happens their great representative says so much about the laws relative to witchcraft, and so little about the laws relative to what is called poaching. Till then, Great MACKINTOSH, adieu.

FROM THE BURY AND NORWICH POST, 31 JANUARY.

Quarter Sessions for Suffolk. *Prisoners.*—John Hendry, *alias* Henry, for stealing between two and three combs of wheat from Mr. Fish of Ellingham, was sentenced to seven years' transportation.—Edm. Ellis, for knowingly receiving stolen corn, two years' hard labour.—James Harrowin, Wm. Howes, and Stephen Bacon, charged with poaching on lands in Honingham belonging to Lord Bayning, were, after the Jury had retired upwards of two hours, all found guilty; Howes was sentenced to be imprisoned twelve, Harrowin nine, and Bacon six months.—Henry Plain, Thomas Clowes, and John Vargison, were convicted of poaching in Hockham; Plain was sentenced to seven years' transportation; Clowes to eighteen, and Vargison to twelve months' imprisonment.—James Norton, for breaking into the dove-house of T. F. D. Gurdon, Esq. of Letton, and stealing a quantity of pigeons, seven years' transportation.—James R. Garrod, for stealing six geese from S. Barnes, of Surlingham; John Mack, for stealing two sacks and twenty pounds of Hay, and Wm. Bessy, for stealing an ass; each

to be imprisoned twelve months.—R. Prior, *alias* Friar, found guilty of stealing four turkeys; and William Alden, for stealing three ducks; each to be imprisoned six months.—Ann Durrant, for assaulting the Governor of Acle House of Industry, three months' imprisonment.—J. Bateney pleaded guilty of stealing a bushel of barley from Mr. S. Barker, two months' imprisonment.—Robert Dawson also pleaded guilty of stealing four geese; and S. Everett of wood stealing; the former was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and the latter to one week's, and both to be privately whipped.—John Filby, for maliciously cutting down some fruit-trees, the property of T. Jesson, of Winsfarthing, six months' hard labour. John Frost, for stealing a watch, the property of O. Fellows, of Garveston; and Chas. Palmer, for stealing 7s. 6d. from Levi Scott, of Swainsthorpe; each to be imprisoned one week, and to be privately whipped.—James Farrow, Thos. Thompson, William Williams, Isaac Lambert, Robert Bascall, and Wm. Doggett, were severally acquitted.—No true bill against T. Richardson and others, for an assault.

*Committed to our Gaol.*—William Butcher and John Hicks, (by Branwhite Oliver, Esq.) charged with stealing a box, containing books, &c. the property of Joseph Shead, of Bury St. Edmunds, common-carrier, and also a coat, waistcoat, &c. the property of John H. Johnson, of Chelmsford, coachman.—John Crick, (by the Rev. J. S. Mathewz and the Rev. Chas. Cook) charged with stealing a pollard-tree, thu

property of Thomas Nunn, of Bildestone. — James Morley, (by Sir Henry Edw. Bunbury, Bart.) convicted of refusing to perform the work assigned him by the Overseers of Mildenhall, he being a pauper there; to be imprisoned eight days.—Samuel Halls, (by the Rev. R. C. Barnard) convicted of wilfully breaking the windows of John Radford, of Great Bradley, and refusing to pay 1*l.* 8*s.* for damages and costs, is committed for six weeks.—Rebecca Bowles and Hannah Border, (by R. Mapletoft, Esq.) convicted of misbehaviour in the poor-house at Melford; to be imprisoned seven days.—John Payne, (by the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe) convicted of misbehaviour in the work-house at Hawstead; to be imprisoned 21 days.—John Page, (by the Rev. R. C. Barnard) convicted of refusing to complete a piece of serge, which he had contracted to do for Rich. Roberts, of Haverhill, silk-weaver; to be imprisoned six weeks.—James Matthews and William Ashley, (by J. R. Burch, Esq.) convicted of poaching at Brandon; Thomas Bantock, (by the Rev. George Boldero) of the like offence at Hunston; Samuel Frost, (by John Benjafield, Esq.) of the like offence at Great Saxham; William Hall, (by Wm. Newton and Robert Eagle, Esqrs.) of the like offence at Mildenhall; and Henry Gilson, (by the same Magistrates) for the like offence at Herringswell; each to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three months.—John Levett, (by the Rev. J. T. Hand) charged with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Benjamin Leach, of Moulton, on the night of the 16th inst. in com-

pany with two other persons not yet taken, and feloniously stealing a great coat and a pair of gloves. The thieves were disturbed by Mr. Leach, who, upon hearing a noise, got a light, and upon going down stairs to see what was the matter, was dreadfully beaten by the party, who then ran away, without any other booty than is specified above.

The number of prisoners at present confined in our Gaol (including 17 debtors) amounts to 149; 30 of whom are for offences under the Game Laws.—In Jan. 1823, the total number of prisoners was 189.

*Same Paper.* — On Monday se'nnight, as one of the keepers of Sir George Jerningham, with two assistants, were on their rounds, they heard the report of guns in a plantation on the Eastern side of the park, called the Queen's Hills. They hastened to the spot, and perceived three poachers, whom they instantly made up to. No sooner, however, had they come upon them, than several others sprung up and assaulted the watch. Ebbage, the keeper, who is a powerful man, made good his ground, and knocked down more than one; but at length some of these villains came behind, and overpowered and threw him, and they beat him with their guns so cruelly, that he was left with scarcely any symptoms of life. His assistants, in the mean time, were held by the rest of the gang. Pieces of the stock and cock of the gun, which was broken in beating the keeper, together with two hats, were found upon the spot, and will, it is hoped, lead to the detection of their owners.

FROM DRAKARD'S STAMFORD  
NEWS, JANUARY 30.*Disproportionate Punishment.*

—We are disgusted—and indeed something surprised, as Sir Robert Heron was chairman—to learn, that at the late Sleaford sessions two men, *suspected poachers*, having been found armed at midnight in the preserves of George Manners, Esq. of Bloxholm, were sentenced to *seven years' transportation* each; while three other men, *convicted of stealing forty fowls* from Mr. Hardstaff, of Old Sleaford, were only sentenced,—two of them to *six months'* and the other to *twelve months' imprisonment* in Folkingham gaol: thus it seems it is *fourteen times more criminal* to be found trespassing in a gentleman's preserve and *suspected* of an intention to destroy a head or two of wild animals, the actual property of nobody, and, as the law stands, to the loss of nobody, than it is to enter the yard of a farmer and be *convicted of* stealing the whole of his poultry, really useful and valuable property, and to his great positive loss.—In the report of the proceedings at these sessions, given in the two other papers in the county, no mention whatever is made of the fowl stealers, while of the conviction of the supposed poachers we have the following statement,—evidently coloured by the person supplying it:

“SLEAFORD.—At the sessions held at Sleaford on Thursday the 15th inst. there were many prisoners for trial, and several were convicted, whose sentences were various terms of imprisonment. Two prisoners, remarkably stout men, calling themselves Samuel

Hodgkinson and George Oliver, of Lincoln, (but the names they took are supposed to be fictitious,) were indicted under a recent act, 57 Geo. III. cap. 90, for entering lands belonging to George Manners, Esq., at Bloxholm, near Sleaford, armed with guns, in the dead of the night, with an intent to kill and take game. It seemed, that from the frequent depredations committed in Mr. Manners's preserves, as well as others in the neighbourhood, his keeper and servants were on the watch, and took the prisoners in the night of the 8th instant. Being convicted on clear evidence, they were, pursuant to the authority given by the statute, sentenced to seven years' transportation.—[These convicts, and other persons their late associates in Lincoln, it is supposed, have long been depredators in the preserves of Mr. Chaplin, Mr. King, Mr. Manners, and other gentlemen round that city.]

Let it be granted that poachers are all that the above men are here described to be, and that they incur the penalties of the statute; but do not fowl-stealers equally offend against the statute also in *their* case “made and provided?” On the first blush we thought the evil was rather in the *law* than in the administrators of it, and that to steal poultry was not punishable with transportation; but a conviction at the last sessions at Bourn—less than 20 miles from Sleaford—furnishes us with a proof not only that the law awards a heavy chastisement for the crime, but that, as the offence is increasing, *this is the precise time* to visit it with *more than common severity*.

" Augustine Chamberlain, of Hanthorpe, labourer, was convicted of stealing, in the evening of Saturday the 20th of December last, nineteen fowls, and four ducks, the property of John Wilson, of Grimsthorpe, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The court signified its determination to visit the increasing crime of stealing poultry with severe punishment."

There, however, might be circumstances of a mitigating quality in the case of the Sleaford convicts: and that *they* had the advantage of these we complain not, but of the mortifying, hateful reality, that the punishment of suspected poachers, or 'depredators in preserves,' as they are designated, should, in a land *boasting* as it does of laws 'the perfection of reason,' be fourteen-fold that of a convicted thief!

*Same Paper.*—ACCIDENTALLY CATCHING A HARE, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—An information having been laid against William Haddy, a youth thirteen years of age, son of the keeper of the Whitewater toll-bar, near this place, by William Richardson, a gamekeeper employed by the Marquis of Exeter, charging him with offering for sale and having in his possession a hare, the defendant was summoned before the magistrates of the district, the Rev. Messrs. Atlay and Serocold, on Friday last, 'to be dealt with according to law,'—which meaneth, to be fined five pounds.—Mr. Ryde, his lordship's steward, called John Craig to prove the facts: he said, 'I am an assistant keeper to the Marquis of Exeter; on the 16th inst., about five in the

afternoon, when I was on the road, three or four hundred yards south of the Whitewater bar, I saw the defendant take up something and carry to the stable near the bar; supposing all was not right, I followed him into the stable and asked him if he had not got a hare; he said he had; it was alive; I then took it, killed it, carried it off the premises, and gave it to Richardson the game-keeper.' This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Haddey, father of the defendant, nearly in the following terms:

"Who are you, or what is your employment?"—"I am an assistant keeper."

"By whom employed?"—"By the Marquis of Exeter."

"Are you a deputed game-keeper?"—"I am not."

"Have you any certificate to take game?"—"I have not."

"By what authority did you enter my stable in search of game?"—"I do not know."

"Did you see the hare offered for sale?"—"I did not: I don't think it was."

"Did you know that a hare was caught before you saw one in the stable?"—"I did not."

For the defence John Nicholls, of Stamford, was examined: he said, "William Haddey was walking on the turnpike road, and hearing his dog (a very small one) bark, he went into the field and took something from it, which I supposed to be a hare; I think it was a wounded one, otherwise so small a dog could not have caught it; I believe it was caught by accident."—The magistrates were of the same opinion, and Mr. Ryde said he was satisfied, and

withdrew the information.—Mr. Haddey sen., then addressed their worships: “ I ask for no favour or affection, and I would rather you had made a conviction.” We understand he continued—“ My course would then have been a straight-forward one; I would first have prosecuted the fellow for trespass who entered my premises without a warrant; I would next, being able to prove my qualification, have taken out a certificate, and death should it have been to every head of game round about my house that came within the reach of my gun !”—The anticipation of such a resolution will more easily account, gentle reader, for the non-conviction of the offender, than any affected forbearance in consequence of his *accident*: at any rate, we think a similar accident to any one less powerful and with less nerve than the bold bar-keeper of Whitewater, would leave him minus five pounds, or send him for three months’ contemplation in Peterborough gaol.

### TURNPIKE AFFAIRS.

ON Tuesday, the 10th inst. Mr. BROUGHAM, on my part, moved, in the Court of King’s Bench, for a rule to show cause why a Criminal Information should not be

filed against SAMUEL EVERINGHAM SKETCHLEY Esq. Chairman of the Trustees of the Kensington Turnpike Road. This motion was founded on an Affidavit made by me and by some other persons. The Court suggested an amendment of the Affidavit to make it agreeable to form. This was assented to by Mr. BROUGHAM; the amendment was made, and, on Wednesday, the eleventh inst. their lordships *granted the Rule*, agreeably to the motion of Mr. BROUGHAM.

I do not think it right, that I, who am the prosecutor in this case, should publish at present any thing further upon the subject. Mr. SKETCHLEY has my complaint fairly before him, ungarnished by any thing calculated to prepossess the public. Let him answer me, and, in the meanwhile, I shall make no use of that portion of the press over which I have the control to prejudice any one against him.

## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 31st Jan.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	62	1
Rye .....	44	1
Barley .....	33	6
Oats .....	23	7
Beans .....	38	7
Peas .....	37	11

## Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 31st Jan.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat..	8,991	for	30,873	1	4
	Average,	68	8		
Barley..	8,563	...	16,176	9	7
	.....	38	0		
Oats..	15,748	...	22,146	15	5
	.....	28	1		
Rye....	645	...	1,165	9	6
	.....	36	9		
Beans ..	2,069	...	4,356	14	11
	.....	42	1		
Peas....	1,797	...	3,726	16	9
	.....	41	5		

Friday, Feb 6.—The arrivals of Grain this week are moderate, and of Flour it is considerable. Wheat sells heavily, and is considered 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower than Monday. Barley has also met a slow sale, but is not cheaper. Beans and Peas nearly support the currency of Monday last. There have been but few Oats for sale, and the trade so limited that the prices are reported 1s. per quarter lower.

Monday, Feb. 9.—The arrivals of most kinds of Grain last week were tolerably large, and this morning there is a good fresh supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and several vessels from the North with Oats. Our Millers, as if by mutual consent, declined to purchase Wheat to-day, and the prices in consequence gave way 3s. to 4s. per quarter, after which some sales were made, but not to any great extent. Barley is now plentiful, and 3s. to 4s. per quarter cheaper than last Monday. Beans are likewise reduced 1s. to 2s. per qr. Boiling Peas are dull, but the holders are not disposed to submit to lower prices for breakers. Grey Peas are declined 2s. per quarter. Although the consumption of Oats is now large, and the quantities at market by no means excessive, yet our buyers purchased so few this morning, that the prices have declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter from the quotations of this day se'nnight. Flour is unaltered.

## Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old).....	64s.	to	70s.
----- white, (old).....	50s.	—	78s.
----- red, (new) .....	45s.	—	52s.
----- fine .....	54s.	—	58s.
----- superfine.....	60s.	—	65s.
----- white, (new) ..	52s.	—	54s.
----- fine .....	56s.	—	63s.
----- superfine.....	67s.	—	70s.
Flour, per sack .....	60s.	to	65s.
----- Seconds .....	58s.	—	62s.
----- North Country ..	50s.	—	54s.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,  
From February 2 to February 7, both inclusive.

Whence	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen				50		
Aldbro'	164	508			111	
Alemouth				390		
Banff						
Berwick				400		35
Boston				910		
Bridport						
Bridlington				410		
Carmarthen						
Clay	10	130	15			87
Dunbar						
Dundee						
Exeter						
Colchester	318	622	1044	30	396	1290
Harwich	788	114	490		78	215
Leigh	1435	349		159	756	150
Maldon	1627	674	250	118	707	1955
Gainsbro'						370
Grimsby				190		
Hull				1260		20
Hastings	18	59		20		
Inverness	30					
Ipswich	568	1806	3071		65	480
Kent	3398	1491	490	529	820	2881
Lynn						
Newcastle						
Newhaven						100
Poole			30			
Scarborough						
Stockton						700
Southampton						
Southwold	243	330			30	
Weymouth						
Whitby			180			
Wisbeach	270			985		
Woodbridge	45	239				125
Yarmouth	140	410	914	5		1757
Dublin						
Waterford				465		
Youghall						
Foreign						
Total	9054	6762	6454	5921	2963	10235

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week ;  
Rye, 160; Pease, 1936; Tares, 66; Linseed, 643; Rapeseed, 65;  
Brank, 752; Mustard,—; Flax,—; and Seeds, 128 quarters.

## SEEDS, &amp;c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	55	100
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	60	94
— red, English, ditto ..	58	106
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	70	98
Rye Grass .....	per qr...	26
Turnip, new, white .. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white .....	ditto ..	7
— brown .....	ditto ..	8
Caraway .....	per cwt	50
Coriander.....	ditto ..	10
Sanfoin.....	per qr...	30
Trefoil .....	per cwt	24
Ribgrass .....	ditto ..	35
Canary, common .. per qr...	38	40
— fine .....	ditto ..	42
Tares .....	per bush.	8
Hempseed .....	per qr...	42
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign .....	ditto ..	34
— fine English		
for sowing .....	ditto ..	40
Rapeseed, 30 <i>l.</i> to 32 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Linseed Oil Cake, 12 <i>l.</i> —12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> per 1000		
Rape Cake, 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

[City, 11 February, 1824.]

## BACON.

The dealers go on importing this article at about the same price on board that it is worth *landed*; notwithstanding the cost of bringing it, which is now about *eight per cent.* There is a great stock of pork, which stands in so high a price that the retailers cannot sell it to the public: if the weather continue open for another month, and set in warm in the Spring, the holders of pork will be in a perilous situation.—Bacon, on board, 50*s.*—Landed, 50*s.* to 51*s.*

## BUTTER.

Whatever stock of Butter may be now on hand in Ireland, must be sent to this market for the holders' own account; for no one here will be hardy enough to import any more under *existing circumstances.* On a comparison of prices it will be seen, that a fall of more than 12 per cent. has taken place within a few weeks. A great quantity of foreign continues to come in.—Landed: Carlow, 78*s.* to 84*s.*—Dublin, 72*s.* to 76*s.*—Waterford, 72*s.* to 76*s.*—Limerick, 74*s.*—Cork, 74*s.* to 76*s.*—Dutch, 84*s.* to 88*s.*

## CHEESE.

Very little alteration in prices during the last week or two.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 11*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

## SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 9.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	4	4	4
Mutton.....	3	6	—	4
Veal.....	5	0	—	6
Pork.....	4	8	—	5
Beasts ... 2,517			Sheep ... 15,590	
Calves .... 120			Pigs ..... 140	

## NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	8	to	3
Mutton.....	3	0	—	10
Veal.....	4	4	—	6
Pork.....	3	8	—	5

## LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to	3
Mutton.....	2	8	—	8
Veal.....	3	4	—	5
Pork.....	3	4	—	4

## POTATOES.

## SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware .....	£ 2 5	to £3 15
Middlings.....	1 15	— 2 0
Chats.....	1 15	— 0 0
Common Red..	0 0	— 0 0

## BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2 5	to £3 5
Middlings.....	1 15	— 2 0
Chats.....	1 10	— 0 0
Common Red..	2 10	— 3 0

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—	Hay.. 80s. to 107s. 6d.	
	Straw... 40s. to 48s.	
	Clover.. 90s. to 126s.	

St. James's.—	Hay.... 70s. to 112s.	
	Straw... 35s. to 51s.	
	Clover.. 95s. to 126s.	

Whitechapel.—	Hay.... 84s. to 110s.	
	Straw... 40s. to 48s.	
	Clover 100s. to 130s.	

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat. s. to s. d.	Barley. s. to s. d.	Oats. s. to s. d.	Beans. s. to s. d.	Pease. s. to s. d.
Aylesbury .....	54 76 0	36 37 0	22 27 0	32 43 0	42 44 0
Banbury .....	49 69 4	35 39 0	26 30 0	40 45 4	0 0 0
Basingstoke.....	53 74 0	33 38 0	20 25 0	40 50 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	54 76 0	36 44 0	24 32 0	35 46 0	38 42 0
Derby.....	64 80 0	26 43 0	22 30 0	32 50 0	0 0 0
Devizes .....	46 84 0	33 40 0	22 28 0	36 48 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	50 74 0	25 34 0	20 28 0	44 52 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	64 80 0	24 36 0	18 20 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Guildford..	60 78 0	32 38 0	24 31 0	38 48 0	39 43 0
Henley .....	60 82 0	30 43 0	21 28 0	38 42 0	38 41 0
Hornastle .....	58 68 0	30 38 0	20 30 0	30 54 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	52 76 0	26 37 0	19 33 0	36 47 0	0 0 0
Lewes .....	30 80 0	40 42 0	24 27 0	42 0 0	36 37 0
Lynn .....	58 70 0	34 40 0	25 30 0	46 48 0	38 56 0
Newbury .....	54 78 0	27 40 0	21 28 0	40 48 0	40 0 0
Newcastle .....	52 78 0	38 40 0	22 30 0	38 44 0	32 52 0
Northampton.....	62 69 0	33 40 0	22 26 0	36 42 0	0 0 0
Nottingham .....	60 0 0	39 0 0	26 0 0	42 0 0	0 0 0
Reading .....	52 80 0	26 42 0	19 28 0	34 44 0	36 46 0
Sherborne .....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford.....	52 72 0	32 42 0	20 28 0	38 48 0	0 0 0
Swansea .....	64 0 0	34 0 0	22 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro .....	64 0 0	36 0 0	23 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge.....	56 80 0	34 42 0	23 31 0	38 44 0	36 44 0
Warminster.....	46 76 0	26 40 0	20 28 0	42 52 0	0 0 0
Winchester .....	54 78 0	32 38 0	21 29 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dalkeith * .....	30 36 0	27 33 0	19 25 0	20 24 0	20 24 0
Haddington* .....	29 38 6	28 36 0	22 26 0	19 23 0	19 23 0

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

*Liverpool, Feb. 3.—*During the week past a further advance, exceeding the one now quoted, was steadily demanded for Wheat and Oats, but in few instances realized; and this day's market being thinly attended by country dealers, the sales made were to a very limited extent, in consequence of holders shortly expecting their views to be met with regard to Wheat and Oats; and with respect to other Grain there was also very little business done.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.				OATS, per 45lbs.				FLOUR, per 280lbs.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
English	9	0	11	6	English	4	0	4	6	English	55
Scotch	9	0	11	6	Scotch	4	0	4	6	Irish per	
Welch	9	0	11	6	Welch	4	0	4	6	280lbs.	50
Irish ..	9	4	—	10	Irish	3	9	4	2	0	— 59 0
Foreign	5	3	—	7	6	BEANS, per qr.				OATMEAL, 240lbs.	
BARLEY, per 60lbs.				English	44	0	—	54	0	English	33
English	5	3	—	6	Scotch	44	0	—	54	Scotch	32
Scotch	5	3	—	6	Irish	44	0	—	54	Irish	32
Welch	5	3	—	6	Dutch	44	0	—	54	0	— 35 0
Irish	5	3	—	6	INDIAN CORN per				RAPE SEED, per		
MALT.				Boiling	46	0	—	60	0	last £28.	to £29.
Per 9 gal.	8	6	—	10	Grey	38	0	—	46	0	

Imported into Liverpool from the 27th January to the 2d Feb. 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 777; Oats, 6855; Barley, 782; Malt, 156; and Beans, 204 quarters. Oatmeal, 365 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 585 sacks.

Norwich, Feb. 7.—The merchants were very slow at coming to their stands ; a great many samples were shown, but did not obtain the prices of last week by 3d. per quarter in Wheat and Barley. In other Grain no alteration.

Bristol, Feb. 7.—There is but little variation since last statement in the prices of Corn, &c. at this market.—Best Wheat from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. ; inferior ditto, 6s. to 7s. 9d. ; Barley, 2s. 10d. to 5s. ; Beans, 3s. to 5s. 6d. ; Oats, 2s. to 3s. ; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, best Seconds, 30s. to 58s. per bag.

Birmingham, Feb. 5.—In consequence of the London market being dull yesterday, ours to-day was so for Wheat, although what sales were made were at an advance on the currency of this day se'nnight of 4d. per 60 lbs. Barley did not sell quite so freely, but was without reduction in price. Oats and Beans were much in request at higher rates, as was also Malt. Peas too were dearer. The sales in Flour were limited. Tares were inquired for, and but few at market. Prices:—Wheat, 8s. 2d., 8s. 6d. to 9s. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 40s. and 42s.; Malt, 60s. to 64s.; and Oats, 26s. to 32s. per quarter; Beans, 17s. to 20s. per bag (10 scores); Peas, 40s. to 50s.; and Tares, 60s. to 64s. per qr. Fine Flour, 55s. to 60s.; Seconds, 51s. to 52s. per sack.

Wisbech, Feb. 7.—Our Corn market was rather dull for the sale of Wheat and Oats, our Merchants declining to become such brisk purchasers as of late, till they see the event of articles at next Monday's market. Seventy shillings was the highest given for best samples of Wheat. Oats were lower by 2s. per quarter.

*Wakefield, Feb. 6.—We had an immense arrival of Wheat to this day's market, with a fair arrival of other Grain; on which account finest samples of Wheat were with difficulty sold at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and lower prices would have been taken. Few buyers for inferior samples. Mealing Oats support last week's prices; 2s. per load more was demanded for Shelling, but only in some instances*

obtained. Best Malting Barley was dull sale at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter; in secondary sorts no alteration. Beans, old and new, are 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. Maple Peas for seed are full 4s. per quarter dearer. Fine Seed Oats much inquired after, and would have sold at very high prices, but we have very few at market. Malt is 2s. per load higher. Rapeseed 2*l.* per last higher. No alteration in Flour.—Wheat, 64*s.* to 78*s.* per quarter; Mealing Oats, 16*d.* to 17*d.* per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 41*s.* to 42*s.* per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 42*s.* to 46*s.*; Beans, old and new, 60*s.* to 62*s.* 63 lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 58*s.* to 60*s.*; Tares, 76*s.* to 80*s.* per quarter; Malt, 44*s.* to 50*s.* per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 58*s.* to 60*s.* per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 34*l.* to 35*l.* per last.

#### COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow, Feb. 7.*—Our market was well supplied with lean Beasts and Sheep, and prices may be quoted much the same.

*Horncastle, Feb. 7.*—Beef 6*s.* to 6*s. 6d.* per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5*d.* to 6*d.*; Pork 6*d.* to 6*1/2d.*; and Veal 7*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.

*Bristol, Feb. 5.*—Beef 5*d.* to 5*1/2d.*; Mutton 5*1/2d.* to 6*d.*; and Pork 4*1/2d.* to 5*d.* per lb. sinking offal.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there were a good many Cattle, which sold readily at last week's prices. There was rather a short supply of Sheep, and they met with ready sale at an advance in price.

—Beef from 4*s. 9d.* to 5*s. 6d.*; and Mutton 5*s. 6d.* to 6*s. 3d.* per stone, sinking offals.

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended January 31, 1824.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London .....	65	10	35	10	26	10
Essex .....	62	7	33	10	24	4
Kent .....	64	7	35	2	24	6
Sussex .....	61	0	32	10	22	9
Suffolk .....	61	2	33	3	24	6
Cambridgeshire .....	59	3	32	3	20	9
Norfolk .....	59	11	32	5	23	8
Lincolnshire .....	61	0	33	1	22	6
Yorkshire .....	60	11	31	5	21	1
Durham .....	60	9	32	8	23	0
Northumberland .....	58	6	32	10	25	6
Cumberland .....	62	1	36	2	25	9
Westmoreland .....	56	10	25	8	26	7
Lancashire .....	67	2	37	6	27	4
Cheshire .....	63	8	43	5	23	9
Gloucestershire .....	58	7	30	8	22	8
Somersetshire .....	67	10	31	8	20	1
Monmouthshire .....	66	0	34	5	20	0
Devonshire .....	67	1	31	0	17	11
Cornwall .....	61	4	31	1	19	4
Dorsetshire .....	64	5	29	6	21	5
Hampshire .....	61	9	31	8	21	10
North Wales .....	64	9	37	11	20	8
South Wales .....	58	7	31	7	18	6

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the  
BOROUGH.

Monday, Feb. 9.—Our Hop Market remains much the same for Yearling and New Bags & Pockets: there is an inquiry for good Old ones at the late currency. The accounts from Kent, where the winter digging has been done, states a strong apprehension that the bines have suffered severely, many dead hills and others cancered at the crown. Currency:—1818 and 1819, 60s. to 80s.; 1820 and 1821, 65s. to 100s.; 1822, 7l. 15s. to 10l. 10s.; 1823, 8l. 15s. to 13l. 13s. to 15l.

Maidstone, Feb. 5.—We continue just in the same dull state in regard to our Hop trade, which appears entirely at a stand for the present, and which it is expected will remain so for some weeks, as there does not appear much wish either with the buyer or seller for business.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, Feb. 6.—The East India sale was brought forward this forenoon; the Surats went off at a reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.; the Bengals a shade lower; nearly 5,000 bags were bought in by the proprietors.—Bengals,  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $5\frac{7}{8}d.$ ; Surats,  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; Madras,  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; Bourbon,  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; ditto, damaged, 7d. to 9d.

COAL MARKET, Feb. 6.

*Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*  
34  $\frac{1}{2}$  Newcastle.. 10  $\frac{1}{2}$ .. 34s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.  
6 Sunderland. 5 .. 34s. 3d.—38s. 6d.